

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4761 第一千五百七十四號

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1873.

拜禮 號三月二英 港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

Jan 31. MANGO CAPAC, Peruvian ship, 809, Luis Olagubel, Callao 30th Nov., Ballast. Order.
Feb. 1. MIYAKO, Frey str., 1,910, Fusha, Marquesas, 23rd Dec., Port Said 28th, Esq. " 30th; Aden 4th Jan., Callao 14th, Singapore 22nd, and Saigon 26th, Mails and general MESSENGERS MARITIMES.
Feb. 1. EMERSON, American ship, 1,251, Frey, Tokonoma... 20th January, 23,000 piculs Rice—EUSON & Co.
Feb. 2. GALLEY OF LOIRE, Brit. str., 1,359, Robinson, Hiozo... 26th January, and Aug 31st, 40,000 piculs Rice—GRUMAN & Co.
Feb. 2, STAR QUEEN, British bark, 672 D. Davis, Melbourne 14th December, Old Iron—CAPTAIN.
Feb. 2. TURBINA, Brit. ship, 954, J. Stephens, London 23rd September, General—GILMAN & Co.

Departures.

Feb. 1. FYN, for Whampoa.
Feb. 1. HARTFORD, for Callao.
Feb. 1. TA-AN-LAN, for Cruise.
Feb. 1. EMERSON, for Singapore, &c.
Feb. 1. FORNAX, str., for Swatow.
Feb. 2. NORMA, str., for Swatow.
Feb. 2. ANIMAL DEVOLUX, for Singapore.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 1ST.
Norma, str., for Swatow.
Emas, str., for Singapore, &c.
Maggie, for Tian-tsin.
Parade de la Roquette, for Iloilo.
Animal Devolux, for Singapore.
Prospector, for Tian-tsin.
Formosa, str., for Swatow.
Tokatoe, for San Francisco.

Passengers.

Per Mankong, str., from Marquesas, &c.—
For Hongkong.
Messrs. Schuyler, R. Rowell, D. E. Rogers, Q. Soldate, M. G. Conner, M. R. Mapa, M. E. Sanders, M. M. Clark, Sherard, Mrs. Holland, and 15 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
Messrs. Gerard and Yew, and Madame Witt, for Yokohama.
M. Goarrie and Mr. and Mrs. Ashton.
Per Mango Capac, from Callao.—
3 Chinese.
Per Galley of Lorraine, str., from Hiozo, &c.—
Messrs. Church and Bond.
Per Star Queen, str., from Melbourne.—
360 Chinese.

Report.

The American ship *Elben Goodspeed* reports left Yokohama on 20th January, had a heavy gale from the Westward the first part, lasting 12 hours; after which had strong N.W. and N.E. winds to arrival.

The British steamship *Galley of Lorraine* reports left Hiozo on 26th January, and Army on the 31st, had strong N. Westerly gales throughout.

The Peruvian ship *Mango Capac* reports left Callao on 30th November, had to sandwich Islands' fine weather; from thence to the Mariana Islands and light airs; from thence had strong winds in the China Sea, strong N.E. to arrival.

The French steamship *Meitong* reports left Marsax on 23rd December, Port Said on the 28th, Suez on the 14th, Suez to Aden 18th January, Callao on the 14th, Suez again 20th January, and Saigon on the 26th. In the Indian Ocean had very strong N.E. winds. In the China Sea had strong N.E. monsoon and heavy sea, latter part fine weather to arrival.

The British bark *Star Queen* reports left London Dock on 28th September, and the Land's end on 7th Oct.; crossed the Equator on 2nd November in long. 29° W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 12th Nov. in lat. 30° S., ran down the Eastern in the same parallel, and reached the Indian Ocean on 13th; made Sandalwood Island on 7th, passed through Onley Passage on 8th January, made the Island of Boejo on 12th January, passed through Gilillo Passage on 16th Jan., made the Pelly Islands on 24th January; ran between the Basheens on the 31st January, leaving London brought up in the Downs, where laid for four days owing to stress of weather. From the Land's end had frost, N. and N.W. winds with heavy sea, later part to the Equator and N.E. winds; experienced fresh S.E. trades. Some of the Equator, and fresh variable to the Cape of Good Hope, had strong N. and N.W. winds in running monsoon. Easterly, and from Australia had N.N.W. winds with thick misty weather; after which torrents of rain to Gilillo Passage. From the Fellow Islands experienced heavy annual weather and much rain and strong N.E. monsoon to arrival. On 23rd December, at 5 a.m., in lat. 27° S. and long. 05° E., whilst all were set about, having with standing sails, a boy named Alfred Dicks, sent up to stow the mizen royal, fell from the main topgallant mast, striking the yards below in the full bore his back fell overboard and sank immediately; the ship was brought to, and a boat immediately lowered, but the boy never rose, and the boat returned with only his cap. In the Gilillo Passage on the morning of the 16th January, signalled the German bark *Iphigenia*, from Cardiff to Hongkong, 130 days out. On the morning of the 2nd instant, passed a three-masted schooner, standing to the Northward, name and flag unknown.

FOODWORLD SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
(From Hodge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Reports)
January 24th.

January 15th. Glaucon, str., from Shanghai, Dragon, str., from Shanghai, 321, Albany Isle from Newcastle, N.S.W., Luzon, str., from Shanghai, DEPARTURES.

January 17th. H. H. & C. Law, for Shanghai; 19th. Yeso, str., for London; 20th, Marie Louise for Sydney; 21st, King, Wei for a Cruise, Glaucon, str., for London; 23rd, Dragon, str., for Shanghai.

Auction Sales To-day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
The German banka Marz.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

NOTICE.

The Steamers from Calcutta, connecting at Galle with the mail, leaving Hongkong on 20th February 6th March, will proceed to SOUTHAMPTON via the CANAL.

A. MOYER,

Superintendent.

ff 43 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.—
Chairman—T. PRICE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASOON, Esq.
W. H. FOWLER, Esq.
A. JONES, Esq.
H. B. LEONARD, Esq.

Managers—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Chief Manager.
London—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months—2 per cent. per annum

6 " " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and over drafts on Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GRIGG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

of 1002 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONG KONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & CO. will act as Agents for the bank at that Port.

H. H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.

2, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178]

CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132 and 133 of the Articles of Association (and other Clauses to effect from 1st November, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will be distributed on the following dates:

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

For further particulars, apply to

E. D. SASOON & Co.

ff 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situated at Pokfulam, and known also as " BELMONT," with Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on.

Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

ff 1132 Hongkong, 19th June, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known as PEPSFOLIS situated in Bonham Road, consisting of 12 Rooms, (besides Basement Story), Bath, Kitchen, Gas, &c., Water laid throughout, also large Garden, Green Ground, Stabling, &c. Possession on 15th March.

Apply to

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,

House Agents,

ff 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

A FURNISHED ROOM, or two if required, with BATH ROOM, in a central and healthy locality. Address " W. P." care of office of this paper.

ff 2137 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known as FAIRFIELD, situated in Bonham Road West, formerly the residence of ROBERT MCINTYRE, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalls, stable, Coach-house, Bath, Kitchen, Gas, and Water laid throughout.

Apply to

E. D. SASOON & Co.

ff 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, " FAIRFIELD," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCINTYRE, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalls, stable, Coach-house, Bath, Kitchen, Gas, and Water laid throughout.

Apply to

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Apply to

E. D. SASOON & Co.

ff 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THE "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"

For 1873;

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, an annual from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

Sydney..... Messrs. GUNNELL and CAMPBELL.

Lancaster..... Mr. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

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Perth..... Mr. HEDGE & Co.

Adelaide..... Mr. KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Shanghai..... Mr. HALL & HOLLY.

Hawke's Bay..... Mr. KELLY & Co.

Brisbane and Sydney..... Mr. HALL & HOLLY and KELLY.

Perth..... Mr. KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

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Manila..... Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Office.

Singapore..... M. RIBERIO & Co.

Singapore..... Straits Times Office.

Calcutta..... Mr. F. A. and Mr. Clementi's Lane.

London..... GEO. SPURGEON, 30, Cornhill.

Messrs. THOMAS & Co.

BATES, HENDY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE "DAILY PRESS" will in future be issued at 6.30 A.M. The arrangement has been made to meet the views of numerous Subscribers, and it may be desirable to state that the step would have been adopted earlier, but that it was considered advisable to publish at such an hour as would give time for reporting the latest arrivals and departures. This end, will, however, be met by the issue of an extra slip at 1 p.m., with the arrivals in the course of the morning.

Advertisements can be received up to 10 P.M., and those sent the morning can, when desired, be inserted for the first time in the Shipping Extra.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

DEATH.

At his residence, Hollywood Road, on the 2nd inst., W. D. AUSTIN, Esq., sub-manager, Hongkong Gas Works, after a protracted illness.

Another inspection of the Fire Brigade took place on Saturday afternoon, the scene of operations being the Fray in front of the Harbour Master's temporary offices. The four Government Engines, the Engines of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, and several belonging to native guilds turned out. The hose was laid along the steep street running up the east side of the Sailor's House. The performance of the Government Engine and Firemen in this capacity was a little improvement over previous wreathed exhibitions, showed a lamentable want of organisation and discipline: there was nothing but hurry and confusion without progress, orders and counter-orders, engines placed wrongly, badly screwed and spouting couplings, hoses twisted in serpentine coils; in fact, nearly every characteristic that was necessary to convince the most unprincipled looker-on that the Governmental portion of the brigade was not an efficient state of affairs.

A detailed account of the Hongkong Gas Works, and the manner in which they are managed, will be given in a quiet workmanlike manner to lay their tops up the whole length of one street, along another at right angles, then again pointing up the hill (nearly double the distance the Government hoses traversed) and got a fine powerful stream of water fully a quarter of a mile before the Governmental hose lying aside by side (part of the way only) could compete with it. Mr. O'Reilly, the Deputy-Superintendent of Hongkong, who had been present with such a large crowd, said at such an elevation, yet it stood it bravely, only a few trifling bursts taking place.

The directors of the P. and O. Company have arranged with the various railway companies to grant free tickets to passengers by their

vessel to Venice and Brindisi. This will be greatly appreciated, as much uncertainty and anxiety has been experienced hitherto.

The P. and O. steamer *Dream*, due at

Southampton, via Suez Canal, on the 6th Jan., is to return to China via Suez Canal and Bombay, on the 1st Feb. We believe that Sir Harry Parkes availed of this convenient opportunity.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

London, 20th January, 1873.

The Times states that according to statements made at Berlin, Elster Valley, Kholzhausen have been sold to Russia by a firm of the Shah. The latest Russian proposals aim at a neutral zone between England and Russia.

The Privy Council reversed the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Hart versus Gumpold.

Great and vigorous preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for the expedition to China, where the number of the works, in many cases, so widely separated, that it is impossible to give that attention to details which is desirable. The number of visitors to the Gardens is such as might be expected from the large number of residents in the Colony. More immediate interest in this Colony, the action of Captain Calens, the then Acting Harbour Master; secondly, the point of most general importance, the dictum of Sir Edmund Hornby regarding the rule as to when endorsements of desertion should be made, and, lastly, the extraordinary conduct of the Captain.

With regard to the first point, the irregularity of the action is not apparent until it is known that in cases where a distressed British subject is sent home by order of a Consul or Governor, a carefully prepared affidavit is handed to the Captain of the vessel conveying him, and in certain cases to be in the Captain's possession, as certain endorsements have to be made upon it in order to obtain payment of the expenses on the man's arrival at his destination. Now, according to the depositions signed by Captain Calens, the Captain of the *Titanic* stated he had learnt that he (Dunn) had been sent home from Shanghai as being destitute, and yet the Magistrate did not take the trouble to inquire

whether this had been done by sanction of the authorities, whom all that was necessary to ascertain this was to ask the Captain of the Fleet the question, when the official order for the man's conveyance home would have been at once forthcoming. We do not know whether we are to conclude from the report of the case that Captain Calens did not see this paper, or whether he went behind the official and sealed document, on the statement of the Captain. In either case he committed an equally grave error, which could only be partially excused by the liability of the Magistrate to be misled by the endorsement as to desertion made at Chinkiang.

The decision which Sir Edmund Hornby gave on this subject, sets forth very clearly the bearing of the 207th section of the Merchant Shipping Act; and it is surprising that the point can have been overlooked by the Harbour Master here, or that the fact that an alleged desertion at Shanghai was only reported at Chinkiang, should not at least have caused him to look closely into the matter, in which case he could not have failed to arrive at its merits.

"The Act of Parliament," says Sir Edmund, "is clear; a shipmaster is bound to report the fact of desertion at the port where the alleged desertion takes place. If the desertion takes place after the vessel has left her anchorage, and there is no opportunity of reporting to the Consul of the port, then the Captain may report it at the Consulate of the next port he visits. In this case, the Consular officer at Chinkiang had no business to grant a certificate; if he did so, he was wrong." It is obvious that all that the officer at the second port can certify is that the master of the vessel has reported an alleged desertion at a previous port; and in all such cases the master is fully open for enquiry, and thus surely ought to have been patent to the Captain.

On Saturday, considerable excitement was caused by the discovery that Mr. Knapp, a ship and general broker, well known in the Colony, had disappeared, after having defrauded various firms and individuals to an amount estimated between \$30,000 and \$40,000, having it was alleged among other things, altered two transfer certificates of Shares in one of the local Companies from "one" to "one hundred," and thereby obtained a sum of \$20,000.

On Sunday, he was a defaulter in various ports, but the sum total does not appear to have been more than the amount stated above.

We are sorry to learn that cholera broke out on board the *Lackawanna*, whilst at Calcutta, cholera made its appearance on board and some fourteen men were seized with the malady, four of whom died, but by last accounts the epidemic had entirely disappeared. The *Lackawanna* has been telegraphed from China to say she is to be delayed here at the end of the month.The *Straits Times* refer to the above matter as follows:

"We are sorry to have checked what

happened to our crew, but

we have been informed that

there is no hard labor, and

no punishment for

bad conduct.

We are sorry to learn that

the crew of the *Lackawanna*

are to be sent to Hongkong.

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of Trade all the papers in the case. The man was ill the whole time he was on board. He complained of an unnatural swelling in his left side. The Doctor said there was nothing the matter with him, but advised the defendant to put the man in light work, which he did, and would be a good man, and might be left on the ship without saying anything to any one. He had reported the matter to the Chinese Consulate, and handed in the Sisters' letter about the man. The endorsement was made there.

His Lordship then said—Your answer amounts to nothing. The Act of Parliament is clear; a ship master bound to report the fact of desertion at the port where the altered circumstances placed him. You have taken advantage of the fact that he has left his anchorage, and there is no opportunity of reporting to the Consul of the port, then the Captain may report it at the Consulate of the next port he visits. In this case, the Consular officer at Chinkiang had no business to grant a certificate; if he did so, he was wrong. You knew the man was in Hospital, because the Sisters had written to say so, and you had answered their letter, why did you not go to the Consulate and report the man as having gone? That is a most sensible action. It would have been made. You knew the man was ill; he had a swelling over the heart; and if the Doctor of the ship told you that there was nothing the matter with the man, find that was the reason you refused to allow him to go to the Hospital, you were both wrong. Then you met him at Hongkong on board the *Islester*, going home as a sick seaman, and you lay an information on oath against him, that he is a deserter from your ship, and that he had been sent to Hospital. You know that he was in Hospital and suffering from something that had been done to him, yet you had him convicted, with 12 weeks' hard labor. Supposing the man had died under this sentence, what would your position have been? Fortunately, he said he was sick, and was examined, and a telegram coming from the Consulate of Shanghai showed that he was not a deserter, and he was eventually released and sent home sick. This is all very wrong. You knew the man was in Hospital, you reported him in Shanghai because you thought he could not get away from friends in our country visitors, and yet you report him at Hongkong as a deserter and get the poor man punished. You have clearly disregarded the provisions of the Act, by not reporting the man when his absence from his duty enabled you properly to do so. H. M.'s Consul, however, does not press for the full penalty, which is a severe one, but he desires to have the point determined. I shall therefore indicate a fine of £5 and costs, and order that the same be given to the Board of Trade so that the expenses incurred by H. M.'s Consul in sending the man home may be recovered from the owners of the *Islester*.

Capt. Dowdy—I beg leave to inform you that I shall appeal.

THE SHANGHAI PIECE GOODS MARKET IN 1872.

(Continued.)

(N. C. Herivel.)

Drills.—The imports have fully equalled the cleances, large although these have been during 1872. We commenced the year with a stock of 104,000, and we end it with a supply of 124,839 pieces, according to returns published by the Chamber of Commerce. The receipts have been 94,400 pieces, estimated at the published exports and an estimated local consumption of 87,000 pieces, net 93,000 printed in the first part of the year. The *Islester* on one of two occasions struck the rock bottom of the company, and these prices immediately reflected, but manufacturers could not leave well alone. The locoms were turned on in their full strength. As fast as the home accumulations were shipped off, they were replaced by new goods, and every tendency towards improvement here was checked by "heavy sales to arrive." Notwithstanding these the buoyancy of the trade has been great, and the losses on Drills have been light in comparison with those on other articles of the same Coton. Indeed, we are assured that even the low rates ruling about the close of the year, in some instances, brought venture out without loss and have even paid a small profit.

Our trade wants of the past year have been almost exclusively supplied by Great Britain and Holland. The small stock of American Drills on the 1st January, 1872, was entirely exhausted in April, and it has not since been filled up; these have only occasionally been asked for, and the inference that the English and Dutch textile manufacturers run off the market. Under this heading, it only remains for us to notice prices, and these we now do as follows:

English Dutch

14 to 15 lbs. 13 to 14 lbs.

January ... Tls. 3.03 & 3.12 Th. 3.04 & 3.10

April ... 3.00 & 3.08

July ... 3.05 & 3.15

October ... 3.10 & 3.20

December ... 3.02 & 3.08

Years.—The market opens with a steady demand at Tls. 2.93 to 2.95 for best 8-lb. English cloth, the stock of all kinds being only 39,550 pieces, and while it kept within moderate bounds prices were fairly upheld, but supplies soon began to accumulate, and the values were unfavourably influenced thereby. At the end of June "buyers" could select from upwards of 80,000 pieces in godowns, with ready sellers at 2.10 to 2.25 per piece. On the 12th September the market was estimated at 85,000 pieces, and quotations were Tls. 2.17 to 2.20. In the course of the month following, however, a slight decrease took place, but a decline of 6 cents was most inconsiderately established notwithstanding, and thereafter right on to the close of the year there was scarcely any attempt to rally prices, which fell to Tls. 2.00 to 2.05 for fair ordinary English. Dutch Jams have never been in undersupply, and the variation in the quotations for them has been trifling. Our buyers have shown a range of their values of about 10 cents, and are owing to their scarcity those were highest. The 20th December, 1872, was the highest point touched by best 22-lb. Jam, at the commencement of 1873, at Tls. 2.95 per piece, which is within 5 cents of the opening rate of last year. In American Jams there has been almost no business.

Sheetings—American.—Some five or six transactions have been recorded in the course of the year, and although English cloth has declined in value from Tls. 3.20 to 3.30, the opening rates, to Tls. 2.70 to 2.90 per piece, at which it was offered in the market at the end of October. The closing operation in December showed a market value nearly Tls. 3.90 per piece for best Indian Head cloth. The delivery of all kinds have been 123,500 pieces, or nearly three times that of last year, against an import of 135,793 pieces, and the stock on 31st December last was only 34,870 pieces.

Fancy Cottons.—Beyond drawing attention to the figures published by us last week, very little need be said regarding this class of import. With the exception of Yell and Damask, the consumption of every variety has largely increased, and in the case of the former, at least, it has been limited because of inadequate supplies. Until December last, the few vessels which were imported were instantly bought up at a very handsome profit to the importer. The buyers of this article have been principally Japanese merchants, but considerable quantities have been taken by the Chinese traders, and between the two prices have been maintained at a level which, according to our records, we find that Tls. 0.82 per pound is the highest point touched by best 22-lb. Yell. That was in October last. The market, opened in January at Tls. 0.23 per yard, and closed in December at Tls. 0.30 per yard, price of stocks but expected heavy receipts. Prices have since dropped 6 cents per yard.

Turkey Red Sheetings.—These have very largely failed in, but the trade has not been a very romantic one, until nearly the close of the season, when the market took a fair marginal profit on the home cost. The market remark is applicable to Chiasee, with this exception, that very few ventures have resulted satisfactorily to those primarily concerned. The stock, however, at the end of the year, is by no means excessive, and matters look more promising for the coming season. Brocades, although in greatly augmented request, have also proved disappointing investments, but the stock held by the importers has been reduced to a small amount, and if this can not be sold early and heavy imports, the spring trading of 1873 should prove very remunerative. Specie Sheetings and Gauze Sheetings may be put in the same class with Brocades, and as such they require no specific reference.

Muslins.—Dinties and that class of outside fabrics have resulted disastrously, but the clearances of all have been much heavier, stimulated probably by the low rates at which importers sell a rarer form of muslin to their customers. The Dinties are to be accounted for chiefly by the place having to a great extent been taken by Figared Orleans, which brings us to the concluding part of our Retrospect for 1872.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORTH CHINA.

(London and China Express.)

The ceremony of consecrating the Bishop for North China was performed at Westminster Cathedral on Saturday, the 13th January, 1873. Together with the Bishop of Mauritius and Hudson's Bay, on Sunday, the 14th December. The Archbishop was assisted by the Bishops of London and Rochester and Sierra Leone, with Bishops Claughton (late of Colombo), Anderson, Ryan, and Molvraine, U.S. The newly-appointed Bishops are the Rev. Peter Royton (formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge), and late Resident Tutor of the Chinese Missionary College, at Washington, to the Diocese of North China; Dr. John Hope, of Hamburgh; Dr. G. W. Russell for North China. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich.

At eleven o'clock the Bishops intended to perform the service entered the choir and proceeded to the Sacristy. The Archbishop opened the service, the Bishop of Rochester and the Bishop of London following. The preacher, Canon Miller, was then conducted to the pulpit, to read the text Acts xx., 10. That is, "Men have honored their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ."

He began by pointing out what he considered a defect in our Prayer-book, namely that there were no special prayers for such an occasion as that they were not celebrated; he thought it might say this without any feeling of disloyalty. Much and highly, as he regarded the Prayer-book, he must own—and all world over—it was not perfect; it was the composition of man, after all. Men, cold, selfish, calculating worldlings, and not our God, who is a father to the faithful; and it does not emphasize that. What are we, however, to do? We had called for the Day of Intercession, which was to be kept on Friday next? The failure of missions? No; but their great success. The failure was so wide, the harvest so great, that the laborers are few. Therefore when we were going to pray the Lord of the harvest to stir up men—not illiterate men, not men unsuited for the work, but men of piety, of learning, of devotion, of zeal, and love of souls, to go forth from among us to our countrymen, and our friends in our country, and to spread abroad in distant and unknown climates, for the glory and the love of souls. There had been blots, and blots, in some of the missionary work; but there was a long roll of those who had fallen in order to carry the blessings of the Gospel, in order to tell of the love of Jesus to those who knew him not. Time would indeed fail him to enumerate half the list; and those who were now going out, and who were to be consecrated that day, were men well educated, men of piety, of learning, of devotion, of zeal, and love of souls. Had a religious census been taken in the days when our Saviour worked on earth, when it was assembled in the upper room, it would have been denounced by worldlings as a complete failure, but the quiet unobtrusive work which the Saviour did would not appear in a religious census; but we know for certainty of lepers being cleansed, the deaf made to hear, the blind to see, the dumb to speak, all and every one of them in the name of the Lord, in a course, comforted, forsooth blessed. In a magical narration the learned and eloquent canon spoke of the fitness of those about to be consecrated, and implied the vast congregation not to be mere spectators, but to spend the night in prayer for God's blessing on them. He trusted that the two great societies, the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, would work in the interest of the cause, and that the mission and the ministry and achieve yet more glorious results.

On the conclusion of the service, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Rev. Dr. Horner, and Mr. Russell took the oath administered by the Bishop of London.

VALUED POLICIES.

(Daily Telegraph.)

A case of extreme interest to underwriters and the maritime houses has been recently disposed of. It turned upon the question of a "value policy"—a practice dark as Erebus to the maritime insurance companies. We shall explain it by this form of instance. When I sold my boat, I sold her for £100. I had explained by this form of instance. The African Company despatched a vessel with cotton, cotton, hardware goods, and articles of value to the West Coast, intending to trade there. She encountered a terrible tornado, and struck a rock, so far to the west of Africa, that she was broken upon the rocks, and lost all her cargo. She was then picked up by another steamer, and brought back to England. She was then sold for £100. I had explained by this form of instance. The African Company despatched a vessel with cotton, cotton, hardware goods, and articles of value to the West Coast, intending to trade there. 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Extracts.

JUDGE NOT.

HOW THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ WAS WON.

(From "The History of Napoleon," by P. Lefebvre.)

When the fury-fires were racing,
Up and down, all through the West,
And baptiz'd that mighty city,
Wrecked city at the best,
Till strong men grew weak and trembled,
And stern faces pallid grew.
Then along the bended wire,
The appalling knowledge flew.

Then the people sat in judgment,
Up and down, all through the East,
And they passed the solemn verdict,
With the people and the priests.

Thus they said, in measured sentence,
With clear heads and eyes untroubled,
They were wicked; hence you perish!

Like the worthies in the furnace,
They were God's especial care;
They had passed the fiery tempest,
And no smell of fire was there.

Hark! what news is that so startling,
Which is flashed along the wire,
That it makes the stern face pallid?
"Mighty Boaz is on fire!"

That old Puritanic city,
Home of wealth, and ease, and pride,
Home of science, arts, and letters,
And a thousand things besides;

City that we all take pride in;
But it still must be confessed,
That this proud old Eastern city's
Somewhat wicked at the best,

Then the people sit in judgment,
Up and down, all through the East,
And they pass this gracious verdict,
Both the people and the priests.

This they say in cheerful cadence,
And with eyes that look above:
"It is thus that God doth chasten
Every subject of His love."

Shall we never learn the lesson,
Up and down through East and West,
That we all, like the sinners,
Wretched sinners, sit the best?

That we are all rebels;
That our righteousness is dross;
That the only way to Heaven
Is by clinging to the Crucifix.

Then the great and holy Giver
Left His plenteous mercies full—
Fall alike on sinner and sinner,
Fall alike on one and all!

Shall we never throw love's mantle
Over our fellow-sins, and thus
Pass such judgments as we'll wish
When they're meted out to us?

God is love and God is mercy,
But He sometimes lets His rod;

And the lesson that it teaches
Is, Be still; know I am God.

DR. H. THOMAS.

Reading, Mi., November 27th, 1872.

A MECHANICAL MARVEL.

A German of Cincinnati has exhibited in the window of a jeweller of that city, a complicated piece of mechanism, which he calls "die Lebensruhr" (clock of life). It will be seen, from the following description, that it is truly a mechanical marvel.

We see, in a glass case, a three-story, steeple-shaped clock, four feet wide at the first storey, and nine feet high. The movement is placed in the centre of the first storey, on four delicate columns, within which is swinging the uniting pendulum, which is in the significant form of a bee-bee. Behind the pendulum there is a picture representing nature manhood—countryman behind his plough. The four corners are carved, and represent the four periods of life—in infancy, youth, manhood, and age. The spaces to the right and left of the clock are ornamented with two oil-paintings, representing the spring-time of life (children playing in a garden), and the autumn or end of life (grave-diggers in a cemetery).

The second storey consists of two tower-like pieces, on the doors of which there are two pictures, that represent boyhood and early manhood. In the one a boy is just touching his little bark away from the shore. He stands upright in the boat, and points to the distance. He is about to begin life—to paddle his own canoe." In the other, a young man who has already made some progress in the journey of life, enters a room in which there is an hour-glass that reminds him of the fleetness of time. On this storey there are three guardian angels.

A majestic tower crowns, as third storey, the ingenious structure. A cock, as a symbol of watchfulness, stands on the top, directly over the portal, which opens the tower in front. On this portal there is a painting which represents the perilsomeness of earthly things. The entire structure is, in appearance, very like an old Gothic castle.

Now, let us see if we can describe the mechanical action of the clock. When it marks the first quarter, the door of the left piece of the second storey opens, and we see a child issue from the background, come forward to a little bell, give it one blow, and then disappear. At the second quarter a youth appears, strikes the bell twice, and then disappears; at the third there comes a man in his prime; at the fourth we have a tottering old man, leaning on a staff, who strikes the bell four times. Each time the door closes of itself. When the hours are full, the door of the right piece of the second storey opens, and Death, as a skeleton, seizes in hand, appears, and snatches the hour by striking a bell. But as the tenth hour has not yet been grand spectacle in the representation of the Day of Judgment. Then, when Death has struck three blows on the little bell, the cock on the top of the tower suddenly flaps his wings, and crows in a shrill tone; and, after Death has marked the twelfth hour with his hammer, he crows again twice. Immediately three angels, who stand as guardians in a central position, raise their trumpets with their right hands (in their left they hold swords), and blow a blast toward each of the four quarters of the earth. At the last blast the door of the tower opens, and the resurrected children of the earth appear while the destroying angel sinks out of sight.

The multitude stand for a moment full of awe and wonder, when, suddenly, Christ, in all His majesty, descends, surrounded by angels. On His left there is an angel, who holds the scales of justice; on His right another carries the Book of Life, which opens; to show the Alpha and Omega—the beginning and the end. Christ waves His hand, and intently the good among the resurrected are separated from the wicked—the former going to the right, the latter to the left. The archangel Michael salutes the good, while, on the other side, stands the devil, radiant with fiendish delight—he can hardly wait for the final sentence of those who fall to him, but, in obedience to the command of the central figure, he withdraws. The figure of Christ raises His hand again, with a threatening mien, and the guard-crown falls to the ground in His sianic majesty. Then Christ blesses the chosen for who draw near to Him. Finally, we hear a cheerful chiming of bells, during which Christ rises, surrounded by His angels until He disappears, and the portal closes.

We look with amazement on this exhibition of the mechanic's ingenuity; a complete drama is here represented, without the aid of a human hand. And what excites our admiration still more is the perfection of all the movements; they are steady, calm, and noiseless, with the exception of the threatening gestures of the figure of Christ and the movements of Lucifer, who darts across the scene with lightning rapidity. Of course, the peculiar action of these two figures is in continual on the part of the artist, and adds greatly to the effect.—Appleton's Journal of New York.

The positions that Napoleon had occupied to await the collision with the allies were admirably chosen, both for attack and for defence. Backed by the citadel of Brünn, which would, if it were necessary, ensure their retreat into Bohemia; covered, on their left, by hills thickly wooded; on their front by a deep stream, which at certain distances formed large ponds, our troops were entrenched in the right angle made by the two high roads which run from Brünn, one to Vienna and the other to Olmütz. They occupied all the villages situated along the stream, from Girszkowitz to Telnitz, where the ponds begin. Opposite to our centre on the other side of the stream rose the plateau of Platzen, a commanding and advanced position, beyond which appeared at some distance the village and chateau of Austerlitz, which the army of the two emperors already occupied. Napoleon had posted at his left, round the knoll to which our soldiers had given the name of the *Sablon*, Laumes' corps d'armée, on both sides of the Olmütz road; at his right, from Telnitz to Koblenz, he had placed Soul's corps; at his centre, towards Girszkowitz, that of Bernadotte, which had arrived the day before from the Bohemian frontier, and with him Murat's cavalry. He himself formed the reserve with his guard and ten battalions, commanded by Oudinot. Behind his extreme right, at Raygorn, in a position far removed from his centre, he detached Davout, with Friant's division and a division of cavalry, in order to bring them down at the decisive moment upon the left of the Russians. The whole of these troops amounted, notwithstanding all that has been said, to a total of least equal to that of the allies, for the three corps d'armée of Soul, Bernadotte, and Laumes, however reduced we may suppose them to have been by their losses and detachments, could not have numbered less than from fifteen to twenty thousand men each; the guard and Murat's cavalry formed at least twenty thousand men, and Davout's detachment counted eight thousand. This position, almost unassailable in front, was calculated to suggest to the allies the idea of cutting off Napoleon from the route to Vienna, by turning his right, and thus separating him from the rest of his army, which had remained quartered in the neighbourhood of the capital. But this operation, hazardous enough, if it were undertaken even at a distance by a series of strategical movements with forces only equal to his own, became an act of such folly that it was attempted to them.

At our centre, Bernadotte had marched upon Blatzowitz; he had attacked the Russian guard and Prince Lichtenstein's corps while Laumes, who formed our right, took Hobitz, in spite of Baryatoff's efforts to dispute him this position. This double irruption prevented the Russians from reinforcing their troops at Platzen. Lichtenstein's magnified cavalry, composed of eighty-two squadrons, charged on one side to succour the centre, and on the other to support Baryatoff, who did not meet with the harmony that was necessary to the impulse of such an irresistible mass. One part of his squadron engaged with Constantine's ulans in the middle of our infantry, which crushed it with their fire; the other charged more successfully Murat's cavalry, but being unsupported it soon fell back.

Striking with his accustomed rapidity, he cut the Russian army in two at its

centre, his other corps d'armée, boldly

deploying by a simultaneous forward march,

were performing with almost equal success

the task that had been assigned to them.

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